

conversion experiences  
bridging/crossing cultures

FALL 1986

Hans Leder

ANTHROPOLOGY 102 (1713U)

## INTRODUCTION TO CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

### COURSE OUTLINE

OFFICE: McCarthy Hall 111-B  
PHONE: 773-2765

OFFICE HOURS      MWF: 1200-1300  
                         M: 1800-1900

TEXT:      Murphy, Robert F.: Cultural and Social Anthropology.  
The following schedule gives the dates by which you  
should have completed the corresponding chapters:

15 SEPT. - Prologue & 10	6 OCT. - 5	24 NOV. - 8
22 SEPT. - 2 & 3	27 OCT. - 6	1 DEC. - 9 & Epilogue
29 SEPT. - 4	3 NOV. - 7	

### ETHNOGRAPHY:

Journal

Select one on any culture other than that of the contemporary United States. Use it for comparative purposes in your fieldwork report. You are NOT to write a paper on your ethnography; however, as it will be central to your final exam, you should choose it carefully and get to know it well.

EXAMINATIONS:      Exam I      13 OCTOBER  
                         Exam II      10 NOVEMBER  
                         Final      15 DECEMBER 1915-2105

FIELDWORK:      A limited observational study, participant if possible, to include:

NAME OF ETHNOGRAPHY

1. Description
  2. Interpretation
  3. Contextualization
- comparative*

This completed study is to be handed in NO LATER THAN 1 DECEMBER.

GRADING POLICY: Your grade will be based on:

Exam I	- 10%	Fieldwork	- 30%
Exam II	- 20%	Class participation	- 10%
Final	- 30%	(e.g., erasing board, staying awake, entering discussions)	

PLEASE NOTE:      ALL OF THE ABOVE WILL BE DISCUSSED FULLY IN CLASS.



FINISH THIS SENTENCE:

IF GOD IS DEAD



PAGE 2

WEEKLY GUIDE TO 102(1713U) - INTRO TO CULTURAL ANTHROPOLOGY

- 8 SEPT. Overview; Assignments; Discuss Fieldwork
- 15 SEPT. Fieldwork (Student Ideas); Paradigms; Enculturation
- 22 SEPT. Social Organization: Diagrams; Linearity; - Gamy
- 29 SEPT. Social Organization: Oedipus; Avoidance
- 6 OCT. Diffusion: Form & Function; Material & Ideological
- 13 OCT. Discuss Fieldwork; *exemplification* REVIEW for Exam I; EXAM I
- 20 OCT. Return and Discuss Exam I; Introduce Change
- 27 OCT. View and Discuss The Hunters
- 3 NOV. Cultural Evolution (Unilineal and Multilineal)
- 10 NOV. Discuss Fieldwork; Review for Exam II; Exam II
- 17 NOV. Return and Discuss Exam II; Introduce Acculturation
- 24 NOV. Acculturation: Double-Bind: Discuss Fieldwork
- 1 DEC. Acculturation: Double-bind & Nativism. Fieldwork in
- 8 DEC. Fieldwork: Return and Discuss, FINAL REVIEW
- 15 DEC. FINAL EXAM: 1915-2105

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## Anth102 Class Notes

1 Sept 8

### 1.1 What anth is all about

Anth doesn't have a subject matter of it's own. It's thought of as dealing with "Primitives." Don't use the term "Primitive" (it has superiority/inferiority connotations).

#### IT HAS AN APPROACH

Always comparative and always in a cross cultural way. eg., insanity--- looking across the various cultural observation. "Why?" Problem with social scientists ---> dealing with a creature that can't be observed in natural state (unhindered).

Each of us have been raised in a cultural "zoo." How will we get to the fundamental nature of the creature when one can be observed only within the confines of the "zoo." (a well-known fact that creatures generally go insane in zoos).

What can we do? A good zoologist uses the comparative method (observation) to look for a solution---look at other example. Anth (culture) how do you makee happy Homo sapiens.

End of the analogy---> animal behavior: major difference is "unlearned" vs. learned - in the genus multitude of species; humans are one species --- looking at humans in varieties of the zoos between themselves.

Don't use Primitive - use simple language - straight forward.

### 1.2 Definition of Culture (etc.)

Definition of Culture:

A group's socially constructed Reality.

Why?

Physiological evidence - compelled to "make sense." Wouldn't get a handle of "Ultimate Reality." ---. Must create reality to satisfy sense of understanding. Possible to define "Cultural Reality" out of kilter with Reality --> group doesn't survive.

(1725) Vico ---> two realities --> Divinely created Reality beyond humans ability to grasp. "God doesn't think as human's think." Doing well to understand man made Realities. Eg., mathematics or chess. Investigate these realities.

question: One race - why so many Realities?

-prolonged interdependency/ large brains compelled to understand ---> resulted in Culture.

## Myth of Objectivity

### 1.3 Myth of Objectivity

#### The Myth of Objectivity:

Human's can't be objective----> is is best to be aware of ones subjectivity.

re: ethnography = a purely objective observation of a people.  
ethnology = a theory based on an ethnography - what's your approach.

A comprehensive pricture of a anthropologist's work

### 1.4 Exam info

#### Exam info:

chose an ethnography -

Spindler, George, Burgbach - not a reconstruction (must be a "contemporary" picture), get out of the United States.

Ethnography - Ethnology - Country - Culture

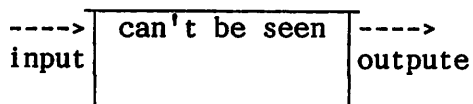
"Custom, culture . . . "

What do you do with it?

vocabulary = exams ----> exam I: exemplification of terms, kinship diagram, essay.

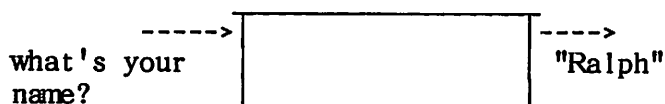
### 1.5 Black Box

Neever able to observe things we're interested in. Homo sapiens -- eg., "love" can't be seen--> behavior. This is a problem dealt with by physicists using the Black Box method.



compare the input and output and deduce what has caused the changes (if any are observed). Looking for 1) reason for the hypothesis  
2) test the hypothesis

An "educated" guess is the best that we can know (in this particular situation). In dealing with humans the situation is even worse:

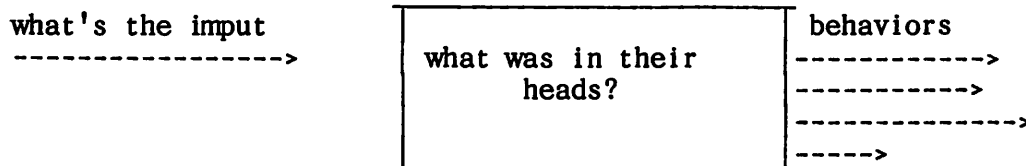


## Black Box



The black box doesn't always tell the truth. Won't always cooperate. Don't know themselves. Negative information is harder to get at. Stuck with behavior. Not all there is behavior -- but that is all that we can see.

Observe and Guess - black box, how did they get that?  
Relationship of culture with their way of seeing the world --- & behavior.  
Culturally patterned Behavior. Look at culture:



Cynosure: model for what a human being ought to be. ---->  
description separate from interpretation. Undeterministic! No one thing will be sufficient to explain human nature.

2 Sept 15

### 2.1 Library

Library ----> ethnographies (bibliographies) yes/no relationship --- looking for comparative anthropology.

### 2.2 Fieldwork

Fieldwork:

Ethnic groups: looking for culturally patterned behavior - describe the interaction; patterned behavior. Psycho-analyst - Sullivan, h.s. ----> dealing with given labels- eg., in nut house deal with patient and not the previous doctor's notations on the patient. description/interpretation.

Think about the Why's.

### 2.3 Vocab

Vocab

don't use "Race"

don't use "simplistic"= the word does not mean simple but "overly simple."

"Role" does not equal status, class, power respect, money or position. Role is what one does (when one occupies a particular position). Status is what one is.

Anthropomorphizing is attributing to a non-human human behavior.

Conflict occurs when one is occupying a variety of positions at once. This is because different behavior per different positions.

There are two different statuses:

Ascribed status: brother, son, grandson, uncle, etc.

Achieved status: "town-drunk"

## 2.4 Way of Ordering our data

Way of Ordering our data.

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Answer some questions . . .

What gets a culture started in one particular direction (initially)? Why Reality X versus Reality Y?

Environment (the initial push).

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## 2.5 Social Structures

### SOCIAL STRUCTURES

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Subsistence

-----

↓  
V

Social Organization --- forced to organized in a particular way  
Substructure per Karl Marx anthr primary institutions  
(core)

↓  
V

Enculturation <--- all of this stuff is Superstructure - secondary  
institutions are "periphery"

SUBSTRUCTURE

-----

Primary institutions

SUPERSTRUCTURE

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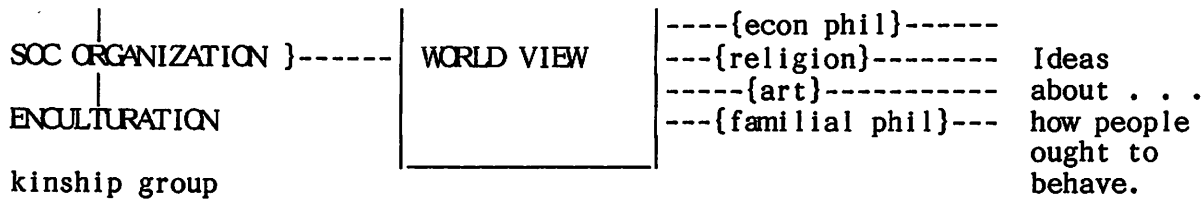
Secondary inst.

SUBSISTENCE

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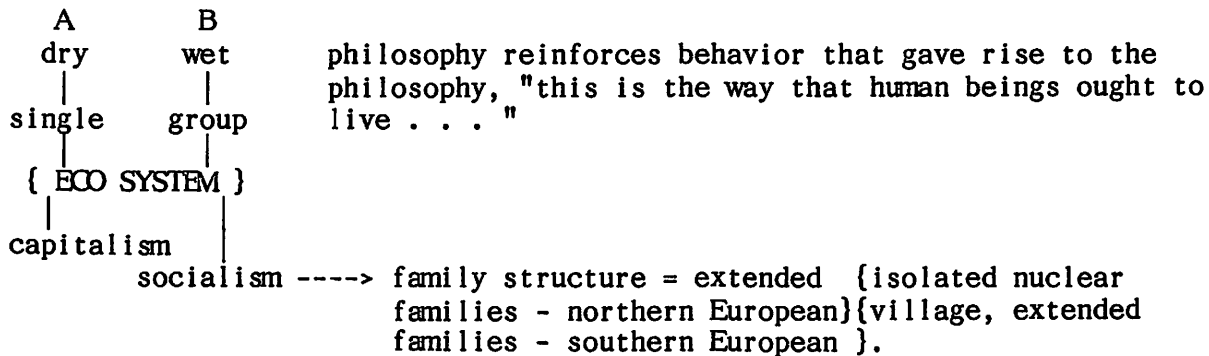
## Social Structures



^  
 |  
 v  
 fitting into

example:

wet and dry farming



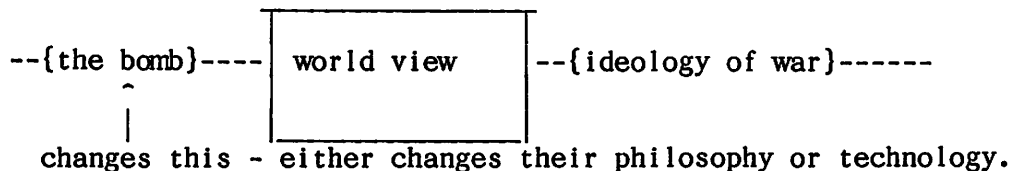
### 2.6 Lag

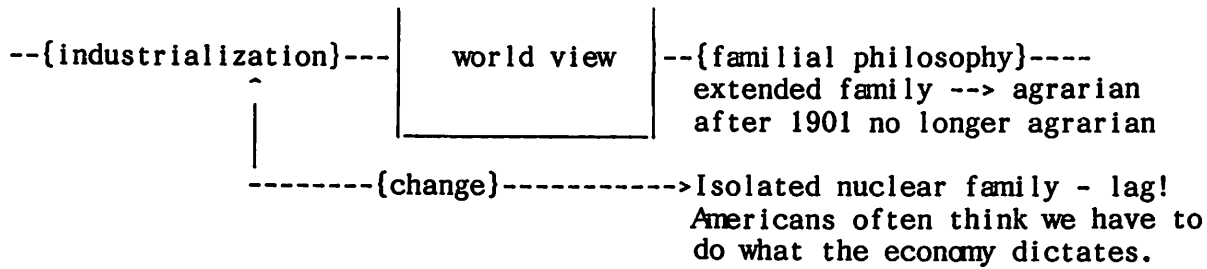
LAG

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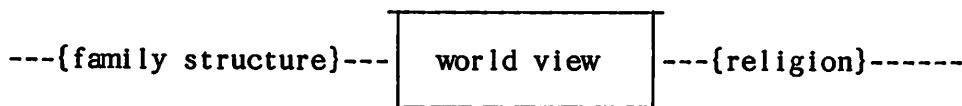
CULTURAL CHANGE - Substructure can change relatively easily -  
 "over night" - material part of culture (horse and buggy vs. automobile), but  
 there will be resistance to change at the superstructural level --- attached  
 to the ideas about how people ought to behave. Conflict between behavior  
 (sub) and philosophy (super) ----> LAG. negative ---> technology change  
 automatically means that culture ought to change.

example:

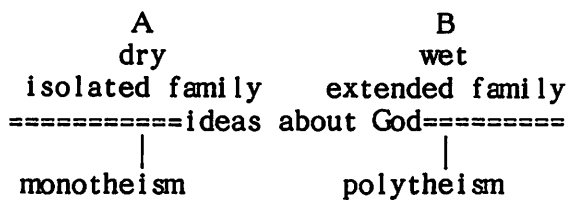




## Family structure & concepts of God



### FARMING COMMUNITIES

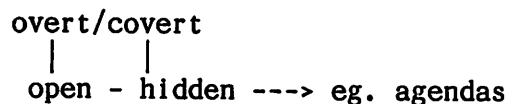


Children first impression of what God is like.

3 Sept 22

## 3.1 Introductory comments

### Opening comments



Ethnography Lewis - Padia/Christianson (Peter Furst)

Komeroff (-v); "Sun Chief", Talayesva, Don. Ambivalence with mother's and daughters-direct authority and closeness.

culture --> total round of life ----> not "culture of the elevator." No such thing.

## 3.2 Functionalism

### Functionalism

Malinowski, Bronisian

## Functionalism

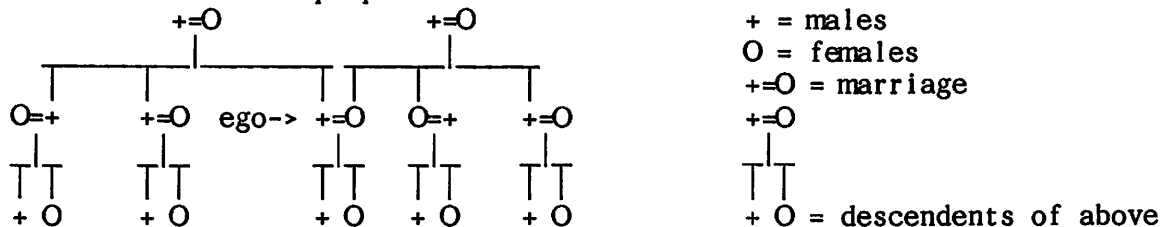
Things just don't get dragged along - force of habit -->  
change but still functional ----> manifest/latent function; prospect messing  
                                |               |               from Malinowski's  
                            overt     covert     functionalism

### 3.3 Kinship

## Kinship

● ● ● ● ● ● ● ●

Universal ---> all people have relatives



perceived kinship = closer to oneside than to others eg., grandson to matriarchal grandparents vs. patriarchal grandparents--- cultural perspective cannot define person until one person is selected as a point of reference eg., the ego.

### 3.4 Kinship: terms

**classificatory**

0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000 0000

lumping people together into groups (even though different), eg., grandmother (father's side or mother's side) or cousin (mother's brother's son or father's sister's daughter-big difference).

**descriptive**

\_\_\_\_\_

brother, sister, mother, father

**consanguineal:** by blood

affinal:            by marriage

fictive: relationship recognized by culture not by blood or marriage --> step-fathers or godparents.

**Term of Reference:** talking about "X" ("Father")

**Term of Address:** talking to "X" ("Dad").

**matrilineal: mother's line**

patrilineal: father's line

bilineal: equal either to mother or father's immediate family.



## Kinship: terms

matrilocal: move in with wife's parents  
patrilocal: move in with husband's parents  
neolocal: move to own home

Exogamy: marriage outside of something --> eg., Hoppi's - clan

universal exogamic: cannot marry consanguineal of nuclear family --> brothers and sisters and mothers and fathers . . .

Endogamy: marry within something--> class, religion, caste.

cousin: child of parent's siblings-  
same sex sibling: parallel cousin  
opposite sex sibling: cross cousin.

schismogenesis: forces that split up - eg., - in biology male/female and age (young/middle/old):

	+	+	+
O			
	+	+	+
M			
	+	+	+
Y			
	+	+	+

De jure: who's in charge according to law (overt)

De facto: who's in charge/matter of fact (covert)

(Hoppi) Split Father role: close relationship (actual father)  
authority relationship (mother's brother)

Ambivalence: fear and love relationship with father figure in US --- feelings unclear vs. clear feelings with Hoppi's (love father/hate uncle . . . )

### 3.5 Principle of Alternating Generations

Principle of Alternating Generations

-----  
Closeness between grandparents and grandchildren - distance between grandparents and parents and children. Closeness between immediate generations - at the cost of authority. idea of cost: authority vs. closeness.

### 3.6 Kinship & the USA

Kinship and the USA

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Kinship is not so important anymore. For example, the practice of lumping different groups of people together. eg., aunt =

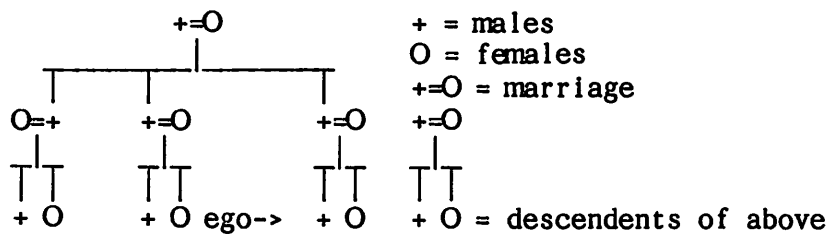
mother's brother's wife or father's sister.

bilineal - equal either to mother/father immediate family - not matrilineal or patrilineal propinquity = closeness. One can't use classificatory terms with cultures where kinship network is very important. In our culture --> lump them all together---> eg., cousin.

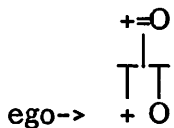
### 3.7 Ambivalence (Patrilineal/local example)

#### Patrilineal/Patrilocal

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close relationship with father; authority relationship with father's brothers--- less ambivalence; pick and choose emotional ties.



accute ambivalence - all emotional eggs in one basket.

Relationship between melancholia/oedipus complex and a culture's kinship networks.

"Sun Chief", Talayesva, Don. Ambivalence with mother's and daughters-direct authority and closeness.

4 Sept 29

### 4.1 Marriage

#### Marriage

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gamy - exogamy (out-marriage)  
 endogamy (in-marriage)  
 polygamy (plural-marriage)

+ = O 45% monogamy  
 O = + = O 55% polygeny (plural women)  
 + = O = + .02% polyandry (plural men)

## Marriage

Societies "in the whole" = all other cultures; not individuals

geno-type--> potential-genetic coded

pheno-type-> appearance.

{Americans love the uncomparing comparative}

Talking about polygyny-polyandry--> "norm" for a given society --> not majority does it but "norm" positing of an ideal of what a person should or shouldn't do

Should do ----> pre-scription ("ought to")

Shouldn't do ----> pro-scription ("ought not to")

### 4.2 The Norm vs. The Actual: re: Marriage

The Norm vs. the Actual

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There is always a gap between a culture's norms and its actions. If it is a small gap it is usually a habitual/trivial behavior. If it is a major gap than it is the "other stuff."

How big is the gap; how serious is the gap.

Norm vs. Actual

example: the Speed Limit

norm: 55

actual: 75 "go to the expert"

supposition: 70 "supposing what's going on out there" - not the expert.

So there is a gap between what we say we do and what we do and between what we say we do and what we think we do and between what we think we do and what we actually do.

example: homosexuality

Kinsey study of sexual behavior in America (1940's)

norm: 0 %

actual: 28 %

supposition: 3 %

The norm is polygyny in a polygynous society if 15 % of the people of that culture are actually polygynous. This is an isolated formula in deciphering what is the "Norm."

In an isolated small homogenous setting (village, town)



## The Norm vs. The Actual: re: Marriage

there is a smaller gap between the norm and the actual.

Serial polygamy = marriage-divorce-remarriage . . .

### 4.3 Why is Polyandry avoided?

Why is Polyandry Avoided?

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Bill Huxley (Darwin's pal) on 19th cen. philosopher, Spencer  
"tragedy is a theory knocked over by a fact."

hunter/gatherer --> patrilocal/patrilineal  
low level farmer--> matrilineal/matrilocal (in this case one  
must be sure about tracing ones lineage - the inheritance of the land is very  
important).

Polyandry is not avoided because of a lower birth rate; but  
because it presents an authority figure bottleneck (crunch); it sets up a  
difficult avoidance pattern.

$\begin{matrix} \diagup & \diagdown & \diagup & \diagdown \\ + & = & O & = & + \end{matrix}$  who is she going to listen to if they both make  
demands on her at once?

### 4.4 Avoidance Patterns

Avoidance Patterns

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People ought to avoid each other when a conflict of authority  
figures between two members of the kinship network interact: eg., the  
female's mother and her husband (mother-in-law syndrome).

Joking Relationship:

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another example of an avoidance pattern. One ought always to be jovial with  
ones brother-in-law or father-in-law. This is due to some pre-conscious  
possibility of hostility between the ego and her brother - consanguineal  
taboo; jealousy between brother-sister and her husband.

### 4.5 Kinship

Kinship

-----

This is the basic organizing principle in societies.  
Nepotism = nephewism (son of/children of the pope - during the Middle Ages).

## How Cultures Change

### 4.6 How Cultures Change

#### How Cultures Change

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None are static! Interaction between cultures

### 4.7 Rites

#### Rites

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Rites of Passage: ritual

from one condition of life to another.

eg., rite of conception---> becoming a person  
rite of birth (birthday) ---> ones appearance in society  
rite of death ---> disappearance from society  
rite of marriage ---> single to married person

These are universal rites. (except death; it is just a recognized passage--if without a ritual).

Into adulthood. Shift from a folk-end to urban-end of continuum.

Small isolated      --> urban-end  
homogeneous group    become more:  
                         1) individualized  
                         2) disorganized  
                         3) secularized, as going to urban end.

5 Oct 6

### 5.1 Opening Comments

#### Opening comments

-----

Fieldwork review - exam preparation - notes/review - 50  
minutes - blue book

10 exemplification questions --> not definition but examples  
1 diagram  
1 essay

book used for breadth of thought. Knowledge. No specific question from the text, jargon - but from class notes.

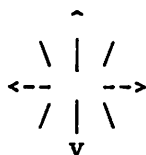
Paper format - for fieldwork

typewriter paper - not corresable bond - 3 staples on the left hand side.  
Coversheet title (underlined) with name and on the bottom Ethnography Author  
(last name first) and ethnography title. First page no number (.op). 2nd  
page numbering in the header, eg., - # -. Double spaced. Length of the  
field work report----> not too long.

## 5.2 Ways that Acculturation Takes Place

Ways that Acculturation Takes Place  
-----

Things pass from one place to another. Diffusion:



from cultural center material diffusion  
passing of cultural things.

Usually from culture A to culture B.

The usual definition of Acculturation is wrong.

1) change as a result of direct contact with each other. Wrong! cultures  
can effect each other without direct (immediate) contact; which is called  
immediate diffusion. Indirect contact is mediate resulting in mediated  
diffusion.

A --> B ----> C

2) Direct contact between autonomos groups - Wrong! Groups (sub-groups) not  
self-governing eg., Mexican population and Vietnameez culture within the  
USA.

## 5.3 Diffusion and a Canoe paddle

Diffusion and a Canoe Paddle  
-----

A canoe paddle is found in the N/W USA and in East Africa  
bearing the same markings and construction. How did the canoe paddle get  
from one end of the world to the other? Is there a relationship between the  
two locations?

The Laws of Limited Possibilities:

- 1) Physiological unity of Humankind (two arms and legs etc.)
- 2) Psychic Unity - some ability to conceptualize - organize

We don't need diffusion to explain the paddle's existence or



## Diffusion and a Canoe paddle

it's general shape or the material that it is made out of. Circle at the center of the paddle ---> an irrelevant form (re: utilitarian usage) the design is universal and the circle is a universal motif.

The symbols employed on the paddle (markings) are the same (very similar) ---> diffusion.

Carbon dating A paddle = 5,000 bp, B paddle 4,000 bp - the symbols used on the paddle are on all of the objects of culture A but only on the canoe paddles of culture B. Who got the canoe paddle first?

1) A: origin @ A; B only borrowed canoe paddle, and therefore only belongs on canoe paddles.

2) B: culture B know that the symbol is sacred, only meant for canoe paddles. Culture A like the design and put it on everything.

Right reasons over right answer. Thinking!!!

Linguistic clues:

pattern A:		pattern B:
bana	"paddle"	bunuh
tupu	"horse"	grutsch
rata	"wife"	splitsch

originated with culture A.

6 Oct 13

10/13

attitudinal persistence  
extended finity

< Final Orientation - >

(Process)  $\Rightarrow$  drug quality. Miller, Herber,  
The cost of the cost  $\rightarrow$  water movement process  
taken in terms of freedom.

Replenishment / acceptance.

cost  $\rightarrow$  locked into k ship set up  
cost  $\rightarrow$  endogenous

don  $\rightarrow$  exogenous

①

Letter -

Don't Primitive

What Anthropology is all about?

~~Don't~~ have subj. matter of this area→ thought of as dealing w/ primitive  
and archeology before "anthro" & linguisticshas an approach -→ always comparative & always in a  
cross cultural way. eg. insanity ... looking  
across the various cultural observations.What why? Prob of Social Scientists → dealing w/  
a creature that can't be observed in natural state,  
(unhindered).Ex. of us have been raised in a cultural "zoo." How will  
we get to the fundamental nature of the creature ---  
all introduced into the cultural "zoo."What do we do? → good zoologist → comparative  
observation; look at other example. Anthro (cult) how do  
you make happy Wansapuin.~~Anthro~~ anthropology →



② <sup>major</sup> or <sup>learned</sup> <sup>human</sup> <sup>learned</sup>  
End of analogy → animal behavior - in the  
genes ~~multitude of~~ <sup>species</sup>; humans one species -  
looking at humans in varieties to the ~~2002~~ between  
themselves.

---

Don't use primitive  
use simple language - straight forward

---

Def: Culture.

A group's socially constructed reality.

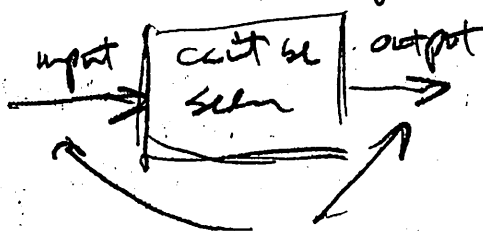
Why? Physiological evidence - compelled to "make sense"  
Wouldn't get a handle of "Ultimate Reality." → must create  
reality to satisfy sense of understanding. Possible to  
define "cultural reality" out of filter of reality → group  
doesn't include.

(1725) Vico → two realities → Divinely Created Reality  
beyond human group, "God doesn't think as man thinks."  
Doing well to understand man made realities.  
eg mathematics or chess. Investigate these realities -  
question: one Real - why so many realities?

(4)

Never able to observe things were interested in.  
trans. Superiors - eg. "love" can't be seen  $\rightarrow$  behavior  
assumed to express "love" -

Problem dealt w/ by Physicists "Black box"



compare w/ & deduce what's caused  
the change (if any).

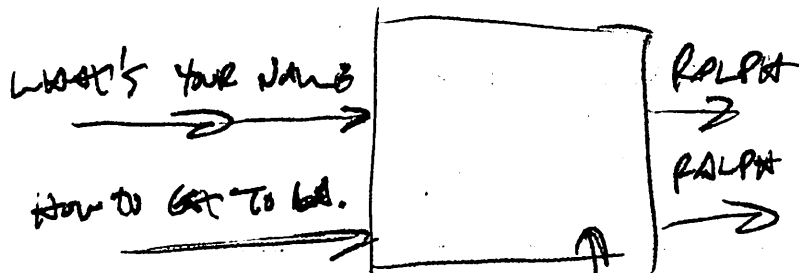
"EDUCATION"

① Reason for hypothesis

② test hypothesis

$\downarrow$   
GUESSES (2-1000 POST US CAN KNOW)

DEALING w/ HUMANS worse R<sup>o</sup>. DIRECT OBSERVATION



DON'T ALWAYS

TELL THE TRUTH. WON'T ALWAYS COOPERATE.

DON'T KNOW THEMSELVES. NEGATIVE INFORMATION IS

HARDER TO GET AT. STUCK w/ BEHAVIOR. NOT ALL  
THERE IS BEHAVIOR - BUT ALL WE CAN SEE.

(6)

— prolong inter dependency / large brains compelled to understand → culture.

length & objectivity: humans can't be objectivity → but is ~~there~~ to aware of ones subjectivity.

R: ethnography = purely objective observation of a people  
ethnology = theory on ethnography — what's your approach.

A comprehensive picture of a author's work.  
Chose on ethnography —

Spindler, George BURGESS  
not reconstruction; set out of the United States.

Ethnography — Ethnology — country — culture:  
"custom, culture..."

What do you do w/ it.

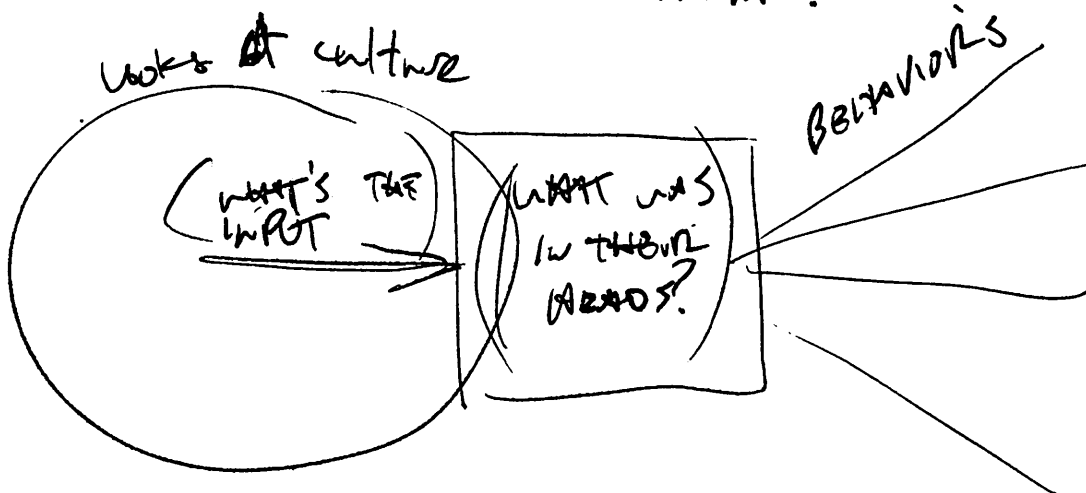
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→ usefulness = exam → exam I: exemplification of terms.

relationship diagram  
essay

⑤

OBSERVE & GUESS - BLACK BOX HOW DID  
THEY GET THAT - RELATIONSHIP OF CULTURE w/  
THEIR WAY OF SEEING THE WORLD - \* BEHAVIOR.  
CULTURAL PATTERN OF BEHAVIOR.



CYNOSURE model for what a human being  
ought to be.

→ description separate from interpretation

INDETERMINISTIC ! NO ONE THING WILL BE SUFFICIENT  
TO EXPLAIN HUMAN NATURE.

ANTA 1st - 9/15

773-2011

773-2011

(Partners Program, 2 hrs. a week.  
Oct 2. (first) mt 79 ext. 2787 Vijit ← counts for Fieldwork  
International Group Interaction.)

Library

→ Ethnographies (bibliographies)  
- yes/no relationship - looking for  
Fieldwork comparative anthropology.

Fieldwork

Ethnic Groups - looking for culturally patterned behavior  
- describe interaction; patterned behavior.

Psychologists - Sullivan, W.S. → dealing w/ given labels -  
eg. w/ not house deal of patient the notation.

① Description / Interpretation ⑤

Think about the "WHY?"

Words

Power

Simple = not simple but mostly simple

Power / Status / Class / Power / Position

→ What one does (when one occupies a particular position)

Anthropomorphism - attributing to non-human human behavior

(2)

subject  $\rightarrow$  occupying a variety of positions.

different ~~positions~~ behavior per different positions.

\* Ascribed ~~position~~ <sup>status</sup> = brother / son / grandson / uncle, etc.

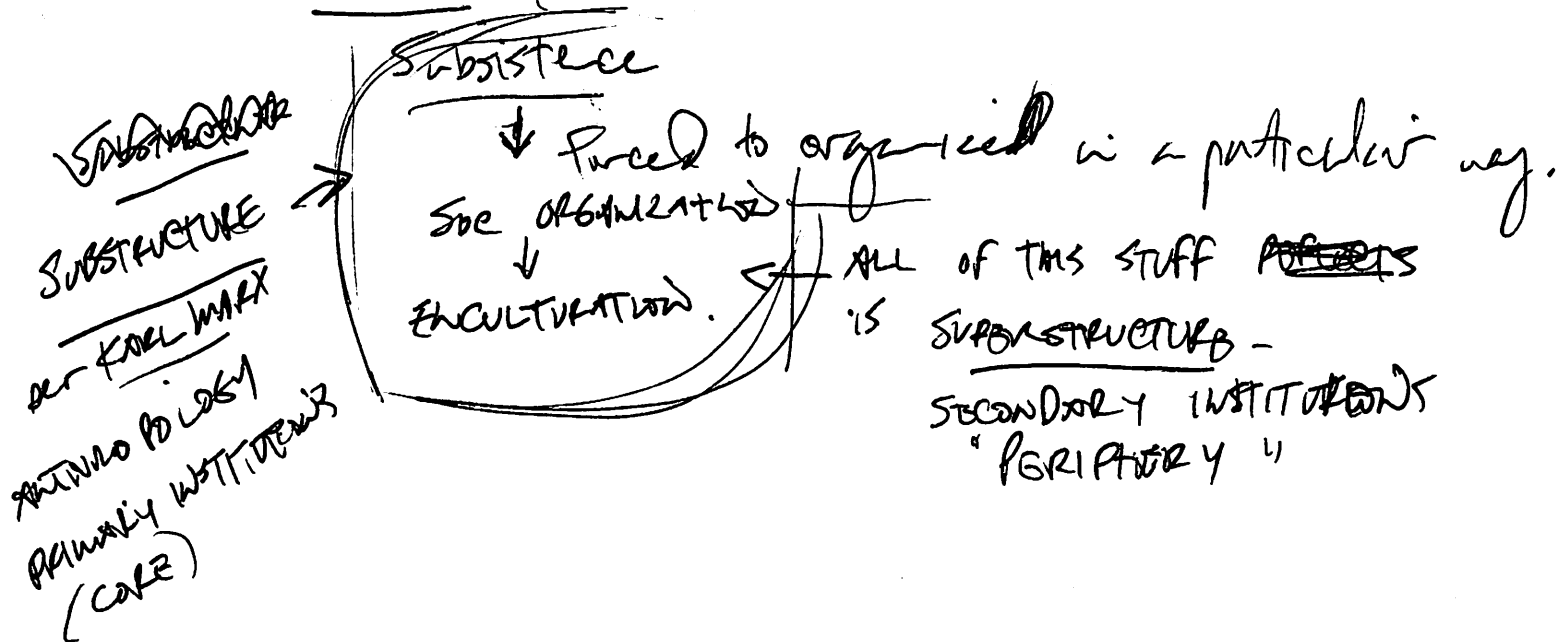
\* Achieved " = "town drunk."

Way of ordering our data.

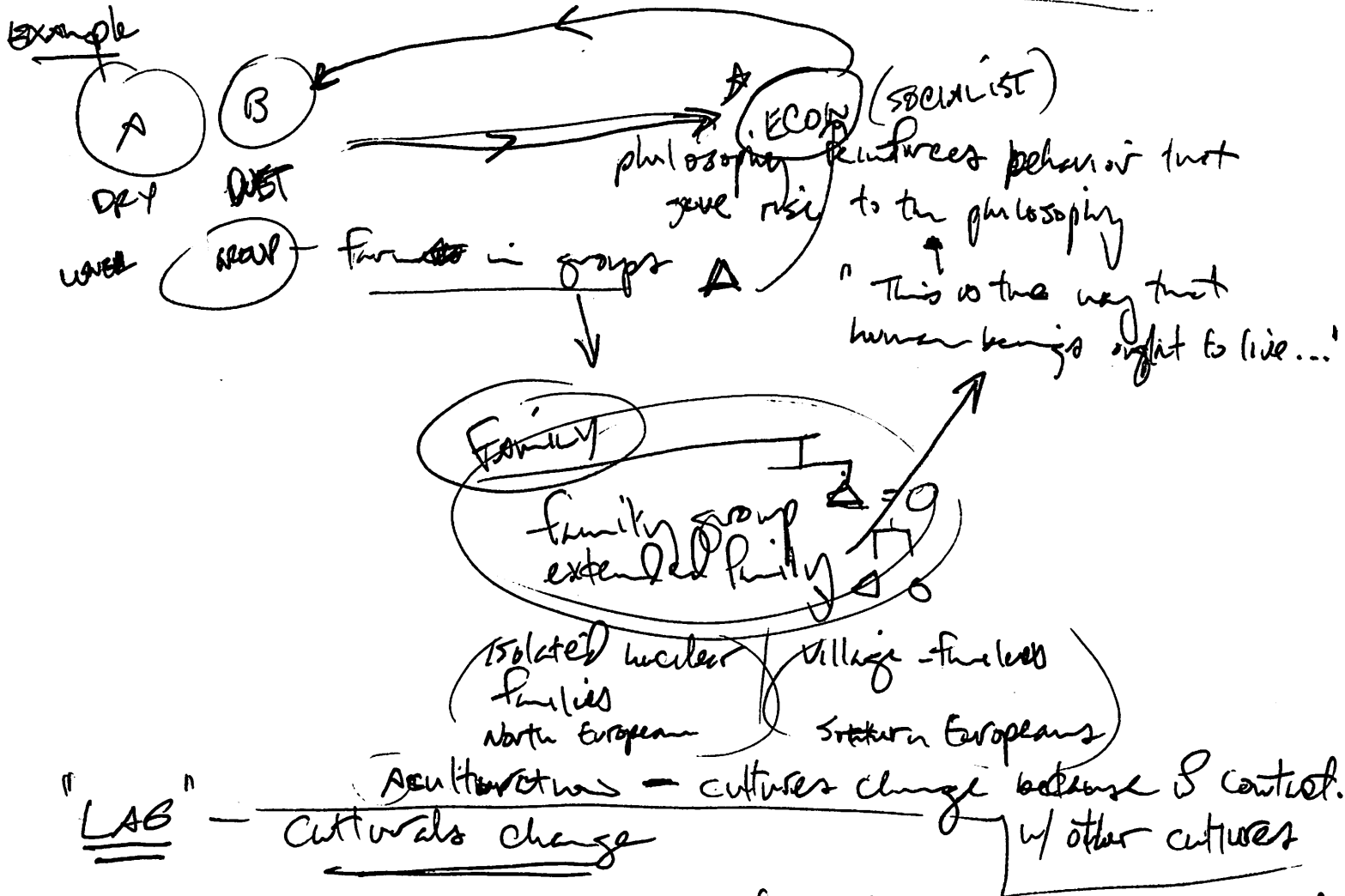
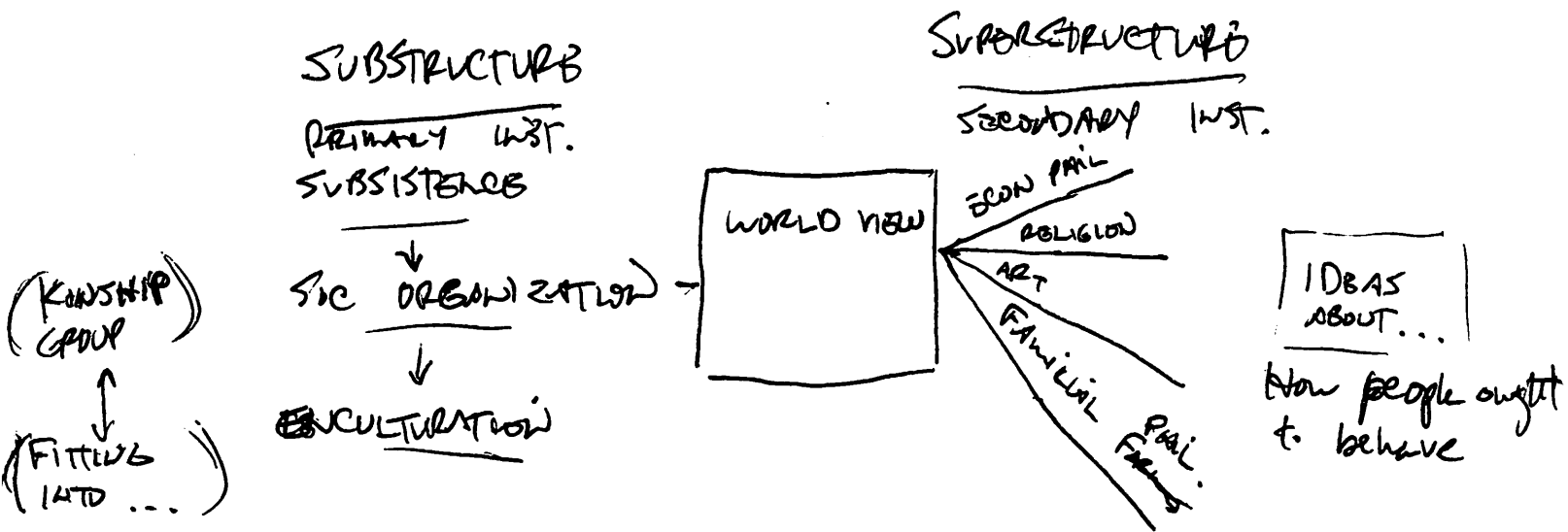
Answer some questions - - - -

What gets a culture started in one particular direction  
(initially) why Reality X & Reality Y?

$\rightarrow$  Environment (initial push)



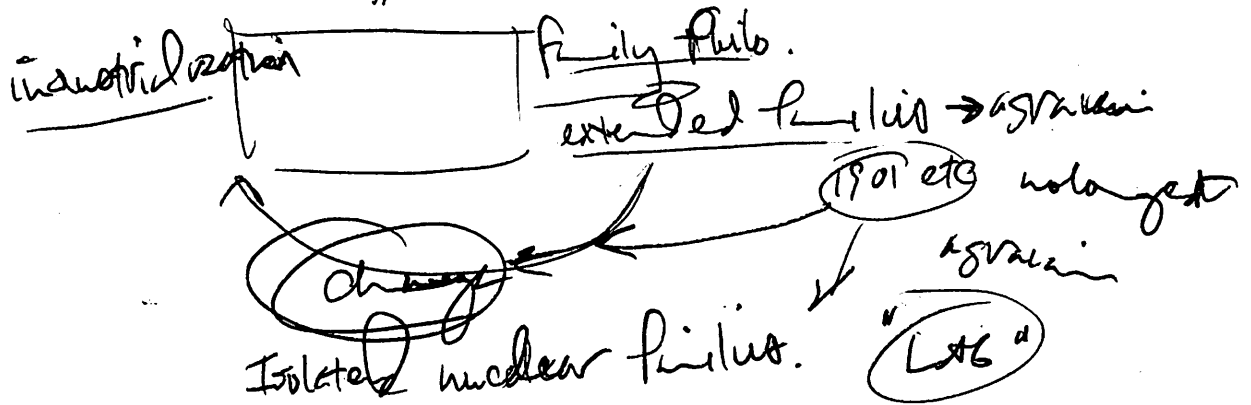
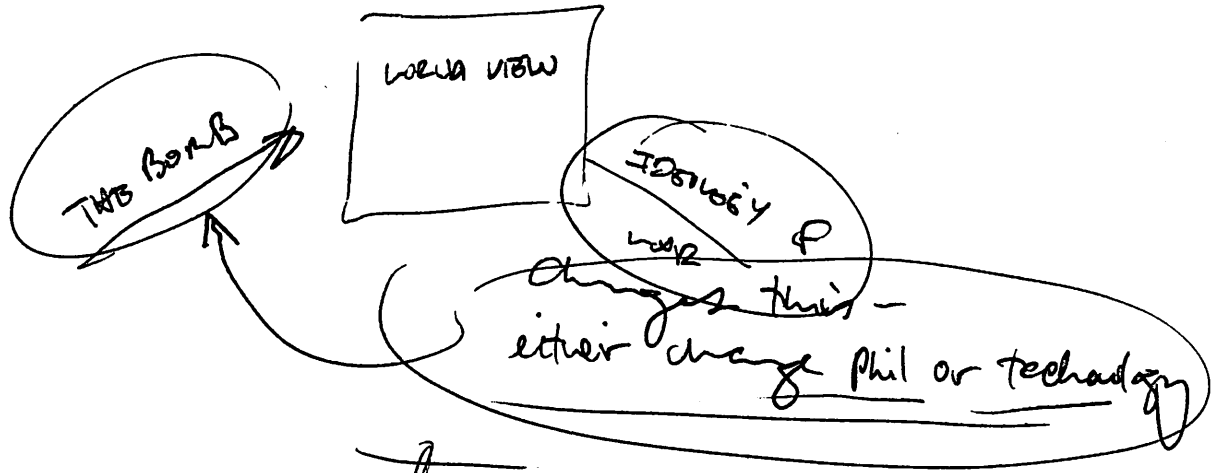




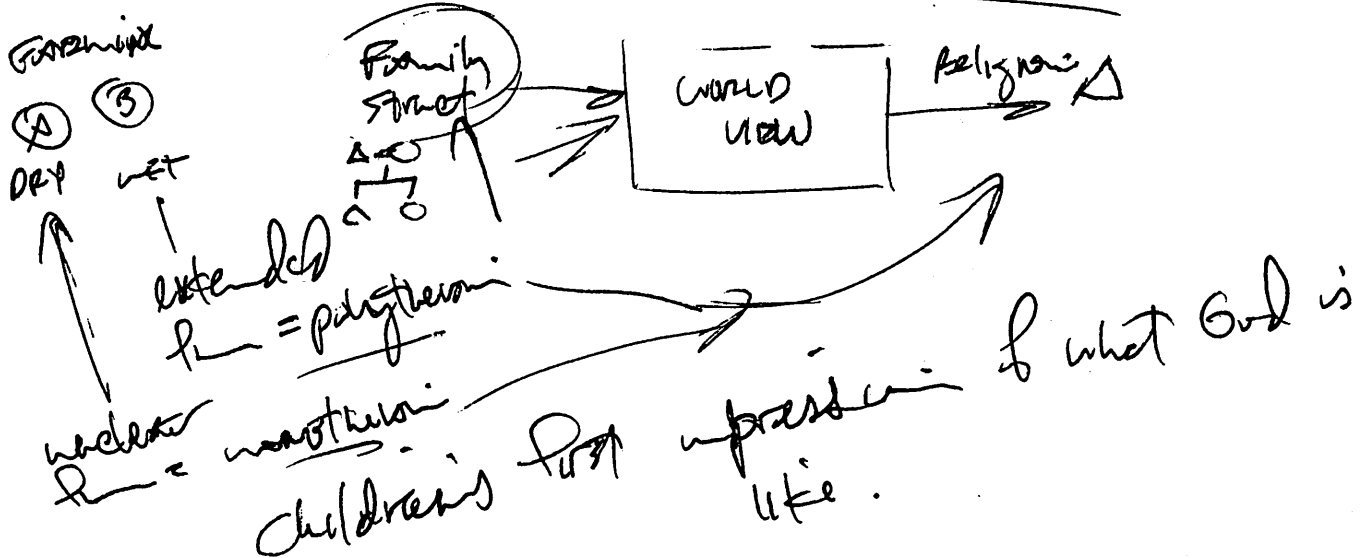
substructure can change relatively easily - "overnight" - material progress  
 superstructure more resistant to change @ superstructure well attached to ideas about how people ought to behave

'sub' ④ "super."  
 conflict between behavior & philosophy - LAB  
 neg.  $\Rightarrow$  ~~technology~~ ~~change~~ culture 'ought' to change

es.



Americans often think we have to  
 do what the "econ" dictates.



①

9/22 ~~Anth 102~~ Anth 102

overt/covert  
open - hidden → eg. agendas

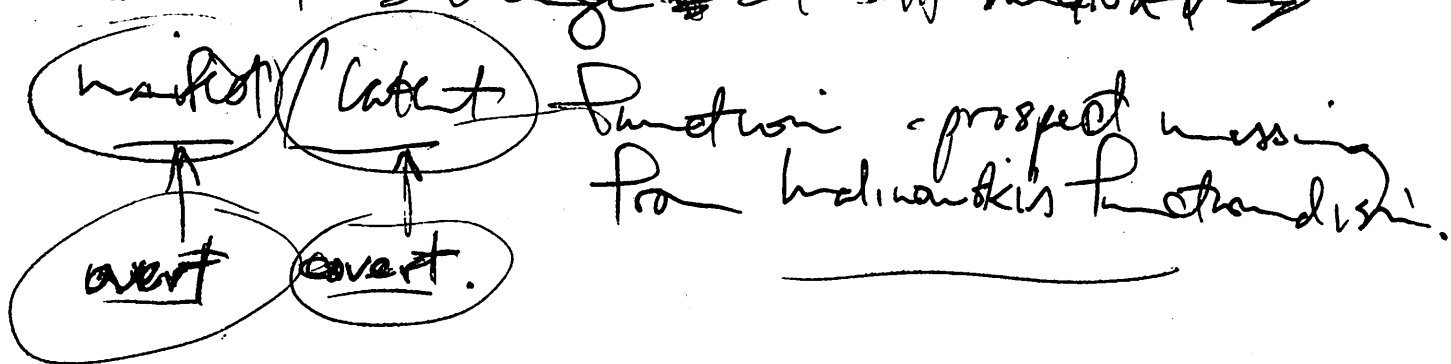
Ethnography Lewis - Probst / CHRISTIANSON (PETER)  
KORDEFF (-V)

culture → total and of life → not "culture of the  
elevator ..." b.s.!

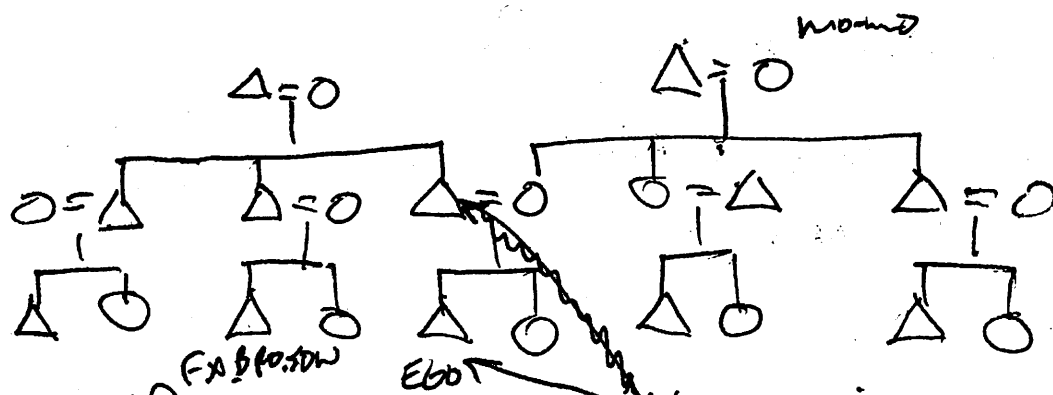
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functionalism - MALINOWSKI, BROWISIAN

things just don't get dropped -  
force of habit → change but still functional →



Kinship ②  
universal  $\rightarrow$  people have relatives



perceived kinship = closer to outside the to others eg grandson to matrilineal grandparents vs. patriarchal grandparents - cultural perspective  
can not define person until one person is selected as point of reference eg. = ego -

- Classificatory = lumping people together into groups (even though different)  $\Rightarrow$  eg. grandmaternal (father's side? mother's side) or cousin
- Descriptive - brother, sister, nephew, father.

same culture  $\times$  <sup>relative</sup> ~~examples~~

CONSANGUINEAL - by blood.

AFFINAL = by marriage

FICTIVE = relationship recognized by culture not by blood by marriage  $\rightarrow$  step-father or ~~step-mother~~ ~~step-grandparents~~

NOENTRY1982

References in ART not located in NALIB

(3)

Term of Reference - talking about 'X' Father

Term of Address - talking to 'X' Dad

principle of alternating generations

Closest between grandparents & grandchildren -  
distance between grandparents & parents & children -  
→ closest between immediate generations -  
at the cost of authority: idea of cost: ~~the~~ authority vs  
closeness.

kinship not so important anymore → via-cue

lumping different groups of people together

analog → mothers brothers wife or fathers sister

bilineal - equal status to mother/father immediate

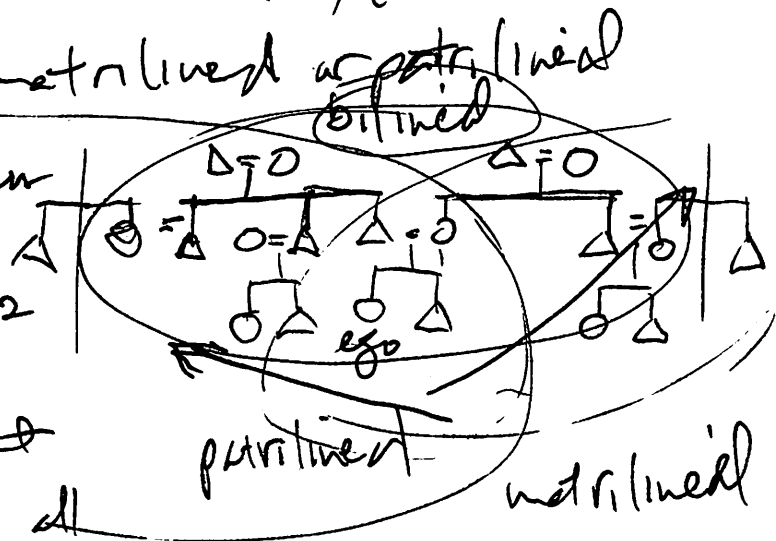
kinship → not matrilineal or patrilineal

propinquity = closeness

can't use classificatory terms

w/ culture where kinship  
network is very important

— our cult → lump in all  
together → eg. cousin.



```

^&
b10:
move $1:$2 10:
era *.bak
era cantfind.bib
cls
^<B0 Replace citations with library entries &                                CO^I
B0 construct bibliography file ?                                           CO^I
B0 WARNING: THIS OPTION REMOVES THE "%" MARKER FROM THE TEXT !!CO^I
^>
if in
ren options.bin=op1.dat
era $4
nbib $2 $3 newlines $4
ren op1.dat=options.bin
goto BIBDONE
else
cls
^<B0 Don't modify text but construct bibliography file CO^I
^>
if in
ren options.bin=op2.dat
era $4
nbib $2 $3 newlines $4
ren op2.dat=options.bin
goto BIBDONE
else
cls
^<B0 Remove "%" marker from text and construct bibliography file CO^I
B0 Press RETURN to continue or Press ^C to Abort Bibliography CO^I
B0 (type "Z" from next menu and "fi;fi <CR>" from Z-COM prompt)CO^I
^>
^/
ren options.bin=op3.dat
era $4
nbib $2 $3 newlines $4
ren op3.dat=options.bin
;=BIBDONE
fi
fi
if ~ex cantfind.bib
goto CFDONE
else
^<B0 Unmatched citations found. CO^I
B0 Turn on printer & press RETURN to continueCO^I
^>
^/
print cantfind.bib
;=CFDONE
fi
move 10:$2 $1:
if ex $1:$4
era $1:$4
else
fi
move 10:$4 $1:
if ~ex *.bak
goto ALLDONE

```



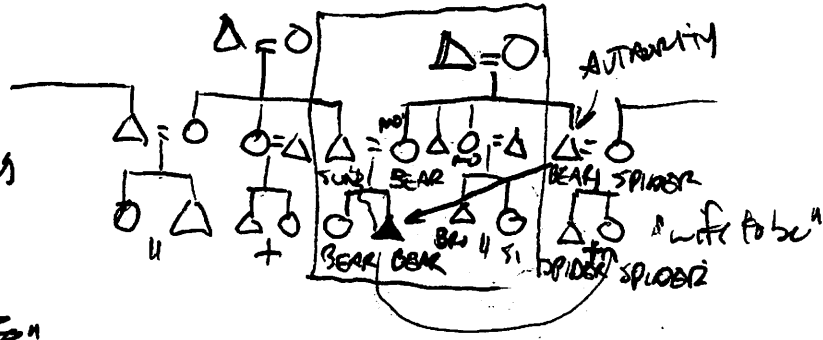
(4)

matrilocal - mother's line  
 Patrilocl - father's line  
 Bilocal

Hoppi - eg.

→ Fifth  
 we the taciopa  
 Patrilocl/lineal

matrilocal - move w/ wife's  
 parents  
 patrilocl - move w/ husband's  
 parents  
 neolocal - move to own home



Exogamy = marriage outside of ~~group~~ something → eg Hoppi - clan  
 exogamic → must marry outside of one's own  
 clan

universal exogamic = cannot marry consanguineal & uncles/aunts  
 family → brothers/sisters/nephews/nieces.

Endogamy = marry w/ something → "class," religion, caste

~~consanguineal~~ consanguineal child & parent's sibling -

same sex sibling = parallel cousin  
 opposite sex sibling = cross cousin

Sexual segregation → forces that split up - eg. - in biology  
 male/female & age (young/middle/old)

0		
m		
y		

⑤

Amis in charge

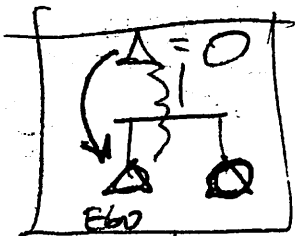
De Jure  $\rightarrow$  according to law - event  
De Facto  $\rightarrow$  matter of fact

covert

women are  
not in charge  
on the surface.

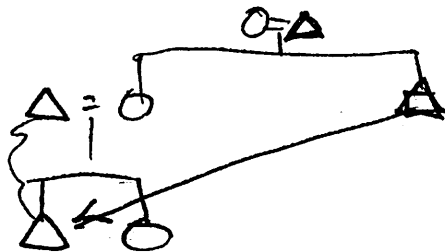
relocated  $\rightarrow$  isolated relocated

Hoppi - no one needs  
to be in charge



we are the most isolated nuclear  
family ... (1000 ~~different~~ miles away).

Hoppi: split "Father" role - close relationship  
- authority relationship

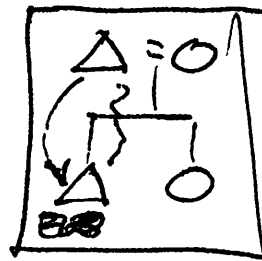
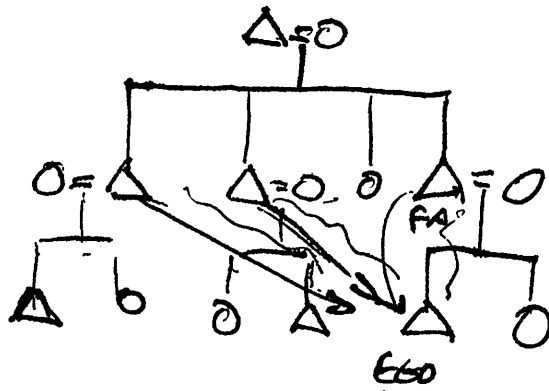


Amivalence = love & hate  
Relationship w/ Father figure in  
U.S. - feelings unclear vs.  
clear feelings w/ Hoppi's (love  
father/hate uncle) ...

⑥

SUN CONF, TALAYEVA, DON. Relationship w/  
mothers + daughters direct authority & closeness

Patrilined/patrilocal



and ambivalence

Acute ambivalence

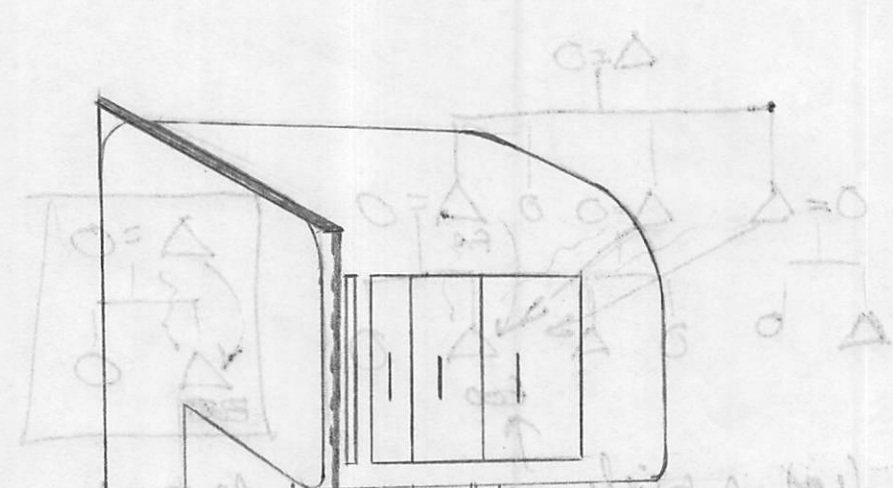
pick & choose instead  
this.

all instead of  
one basket

Relationship between matrilineal/edipus complex  
& cultures kinship networks.

2nd part, transverse, longitudinal, axial directions of stress + strain + displacement

Coordinate System



stress + strain + displacement + rotation + translation

stress + strain + displacement + rotation + translation + shear + normal

2/27/86

Anth 102

①

What people actually doing? setting aside

Assumptions → looking for patterns  
Benoist.

marriage  
gamy - exogamy  
                  endogamy  
poly-gamy - plural marriage

$\Delta = O$  45% poly-gamy - plural women  
 $O = \Delta = O$  55% poly-andry - plural men  
 $\Delta = O = \Delta$  .02%

↑  
Societas  
not individuals  
"in the culture" = all other cultures  
genotype → potential - genetic coded  
phenotype → appearance

Americans love the uncompared comparative.

Talking about polygamy - polyandry → "norm"  
for a given society → not majority doesn't but "norm"  
parting of an idea of what a person should or  
should not do → should → pre-scription "ought to"  
shouldn't → pre-scription "ought not"

②

Always a gap between a culture's norms & its actions. Gap small  $\rightarrow$  habitual/trivial behavior (usually)  
major gaps  $\rightarrow$  other stuff.

NORM      ACTUAL

How big is the gap; how serious is this gap.

	SPEED LIMIT	
NORM	55	
ACTUAL	75	"go to expert"
SUPPOSITION	70	"supposing what's going out there - not expert"
		between what we say we do & what we do
"	"	" think we do
"	"	" think we do & actually do.

Kinsey  $\rightarrow$  1st study of sexual behavior  
& asked men (40's)

NORM:	0%	20: HOMOSEXUALITY
ACT:	28%	
SUP:	39%	

NORM in POLYGAMOUS SOCIETY (15%) are polygamous  
★ It is a polygamous society.



(3)

ISOLATED - HOMOGENEOUS - SMALL  $\Rightarrow$  SMALLER

GAP BETWEEN NORM & ACTUAL

Serial polygamy  $\rightarrow$  marriage - divorce ~~the~~ marriage.

Why is polygamy avoided?  $\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \text{Bill Huxley - (Adminis pol) - 19th cen.} \\ \text{'tragedy' - theory knocked by 'Plot' - Spencer} \end{array} \right.$

Under/over-representation / paternal

Low level power - extralocal / maternal  $\rightarrow$  Sure about who the mother is - tracing lineage.

Inheritance is - point to it.

\*

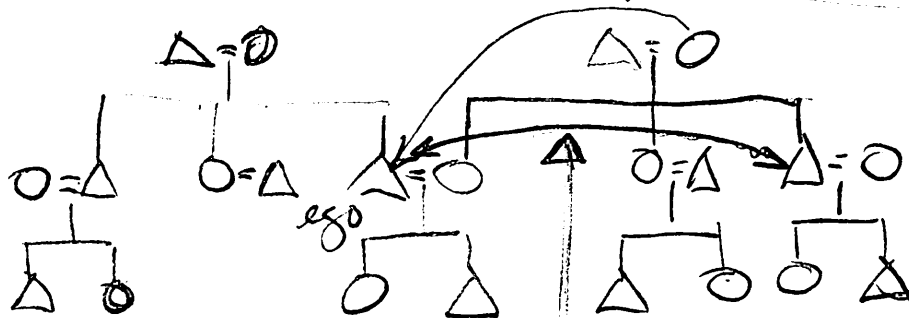
Avoidance pattern

- people ought to avoid each other

Not birth rate; authority figure crunch - Avoidance pattern

authority figures between females mother & mother-in-law

mother-in-law



authority figure crunch!

$\Delta=O=\Delta$

JOINT PATERNSHIP: always avoid

Relationship - some pre-conscious possibility of hostility between ego & her brother  $\rightarrow$  ~~conscious~~ unconscious ~~taboo~~ jealousy between brother-sister & her husband.

(4)

Kinship

→ basic organizing principle  
in societies

Depotism → nephew + son

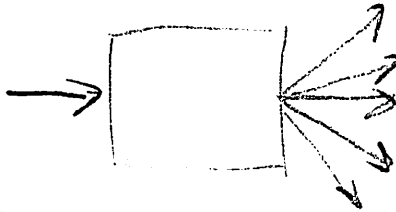
son/children of the pope - middle age (?)

How cultures change.

How are static!

interaction between cultures

rites of passage - ritual



from one condition of life to another. e.g. -

rite of conception → becoming a person

ritual [ birth → appearance in society ] universal

[ death → disappearance  
(except in genocide) ]

[ matrimony - single to married person ]

if not a passage  
w/o a ritual  
universal

late adulthood -

shift folkland

small isolated  
homogeneous  
group

→ to urban & continuum

- become more
1. individualized
  2. disorganized
  3. secularized

moving to urban end

10/6

①

Fieldwork review -

exam preparation - notes/review - 50 minutes

one essay - blue book

10 exemplification questions → not definition but examples.

1 diagram

1 essay

book - for breadth of knowledge -

① misspell  
② misdefine  
use it!

no specific question from text portion - but from class lectures

Paper Format - for full work -

typewriter paper - not correctable bonds -  
3 staples on the left hand side.

Coversheet - Title  
Your name

1st page → no number  
Double spaced 2nd page  
header # -

Length - ...not too long

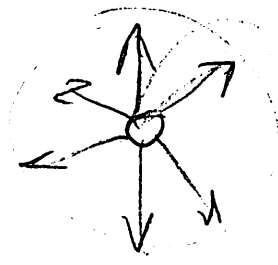
Thnography Author - lecture name first  
Title

②

~~wrong that~~  
Acculturation takes place -

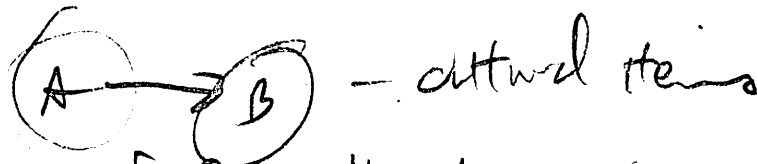
- things pass from one place to another

Diffusion



cultural center  
 internal diffusion  
 passing of cultural items

moving A to B culture



def of acculturation is wrong

① change in result of direct contact w/ each other

wrong! - cultures can effect each other w/o contact  
 (immediate) contact → immediate diffusion

(mediate) → contact → mediate diffusion



② direct contact between autonomous groups - wrong  
 groups (sub-groups) not self-governing eg. Mexican  
 population & Vietnamese culture w/ USA.

NW coast USA <sup>③</sup> East Africa

Canoe ex.  $\rightarrow$  Law of limited possibilities

hand-drawn canoe paddle ① Physiological unity of material  
set between coasts - ② Psychic Unity - same ability to  
is there a relationship conceptualize - organized  
between coasts?

don't need diffusion for  
paddle - handle - general shape - material

irrelevant form  $\rightarrow$  circle at center of paddle  
(Ritualistic usage)  $\downarrow$   
- design universal  
- circle universal motif

but actual design is the same -  
diffusion - carbon dating w/ ①  
③ 4,000 B.P.  $\neq$  5,000 B.P.

design on all objects in culture ① - only a canoe  
paddle culture ③ - who got it first?

1. ① origin of  $\Delta \rightarrow$  ③ only borrowed canoe  
paddle  $\Delta$  only belongs to canoe paddle
2. ③ knows it is sacred  $\Delta$  only on paddle - ①  
liked design put it on everything.  
fight reasoning over right answer.



(4)

Linguistic clues

pattern (A)



(B)

original

w/A

pebble "BANAN"

"BUNN"

horse "TUPU"

"GRUTSCH"

wife "RATA"

"SPLITSCH"